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ling house in Brunswick has in these places, besides an inscription referring to the date of its erection, the figures represented in Fig. 4, of two men back to back who seem to be occupied in dragging one another backwards and forwards by means of two pieces of wood joined together by a rope, one of which each of the men holds in his mouth, while one administers a kick to the other. Near these figures, in the adjoining panel to the right (Fig. 1), is introduced a head with the tongue protruded as if in mockery of their trouble. This dragging backwards and forwards, which is also introduced over one of the doors of the Guildhall at Hannover, is supposed by some to be a punishment common in the middle ages, by others a game usual at carnival time, known under the name of the *luderspiel.*

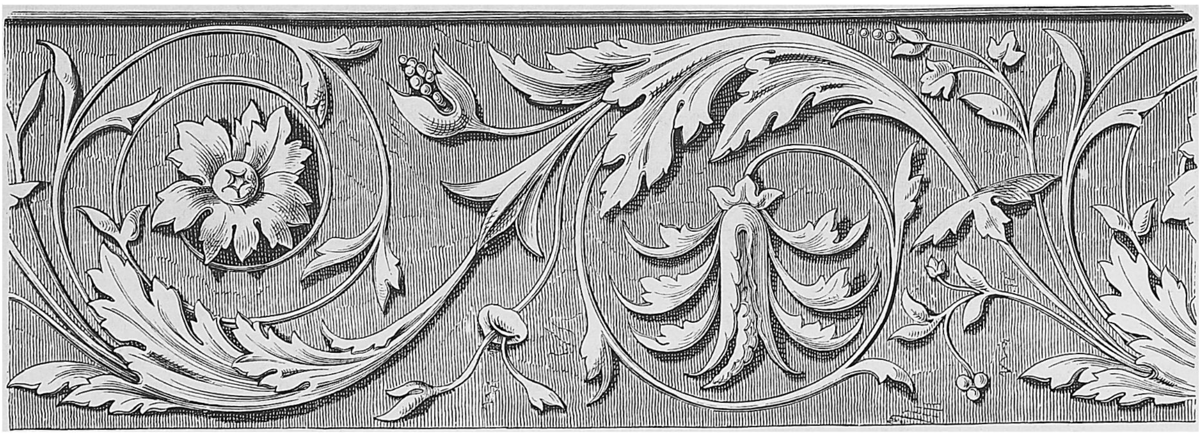
The joist heads of the projecting stories usually finish in the more richly ornamental buildings, Figs. 1, 6–9 and 16 in some wonderful heads of animals or men, in the more simple houses on the contrary in a common rounding off with chamfers as in Fig. 11, or in patterns according to Figs. 3, 12, 14 and 15 or sometimes in a kind of console as in Fig. 10.

The brackets under the projecting beam ends are plain and have no abuttment, being nailed on to the posts, and their slender forms correspond very happily to the true or only simulated method of construction. The ornamentation of these brackets in several Halberstadt houses consists in rich mouldings, as in Figs. 12 and 13, in a still larger number of houses in Brunswick in designed patterns, as in Figs. 11 and 14, while frequently small sacred and profane figures or animals are carved upon them, as in Figs. 6, 15 and 18, or strongly projecting ornaments as in Figs. 19 and 20. Figs. 6, 15 and 16 as well as Figs. 19 and 20 are from Brunswick, 17 and 18 from Halberstadt.

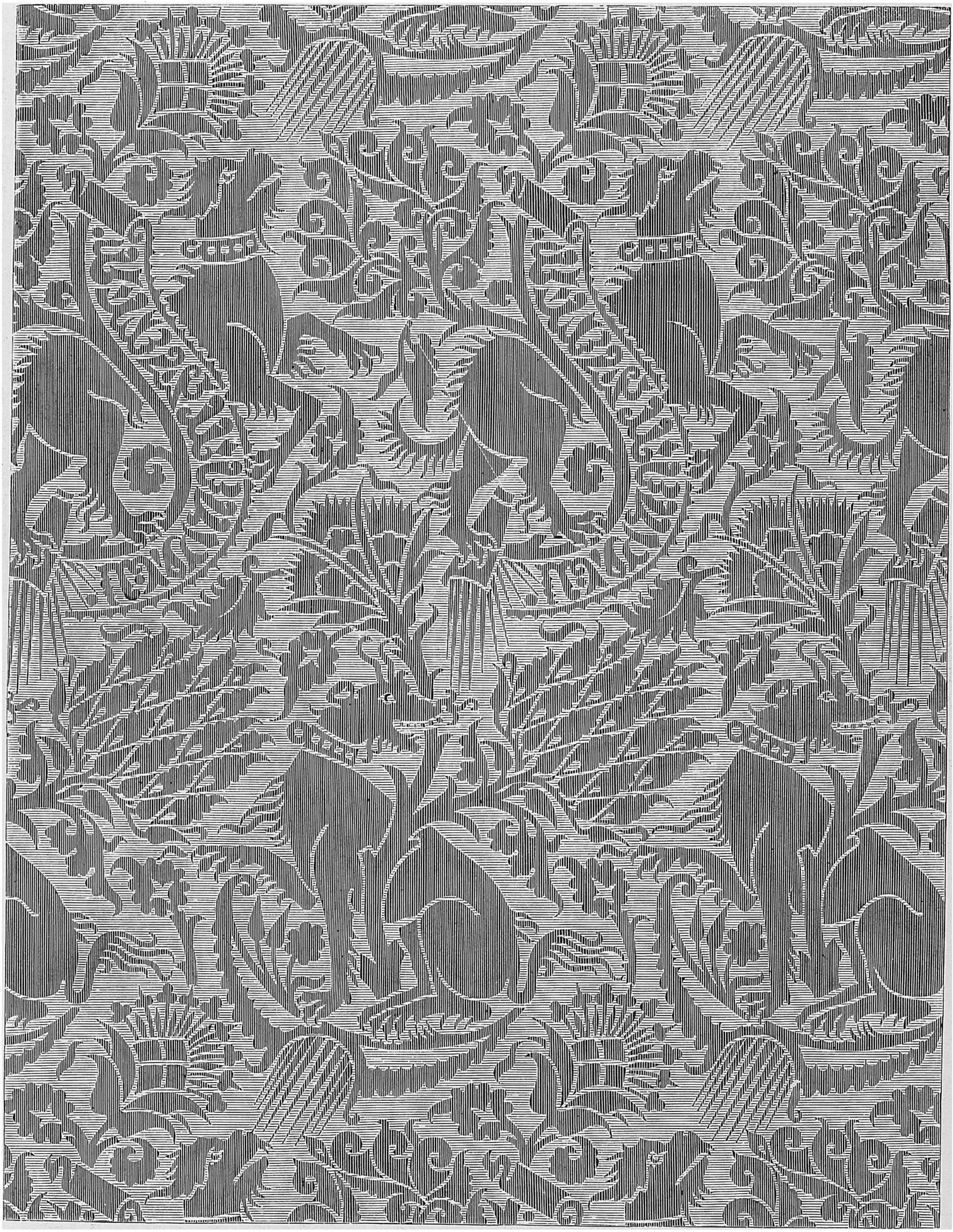
The intervening space between the projecting joists, the lower partition head and the plate was generally filled up during this period by loam and straw work between the projecting joists, or by panels. The mediæval workmen seem simply to have continued the loam and straw work of the ceiling between the joists, and to have walled up the rest of the opening over the partition frame. This was the most primitive method; it is still found in Brunswick in almost all the timber-frame houses of this oldest period, even in those most richly ornamented, as for example in 6 and 16 on the Gröckel and Bosse houses, and as in Figs. 10 and 11 on others.

In outbuildings the space between the lower frame and the projecting partition plate is sometimes only filled in with flooring boards as in Fig. 14. Besides the loam and straw work is found also oblique boarding between frame and upper plate, which appears to have had originally a rich diaper-like decoration, either painted, or more rarely with a light carving on the groundwork; this decoration however is so much damaged by later whitewashings and the tooth of time that it can rather be guessed at than recognised. Figs. 22, 23 and 25 show some specimens of such painted ornamentation from Brunswick; they are of a yellow tint with blue lines on the edge on a dark blue ground. Figs. 23 and 25 show some other specimens, painted and in relief from Halberstadt. Besides these, there is in an outbuilding in Brunswick a different filling in, consisting, Fig. 3, of a trellis-work of diagonally placed laths.

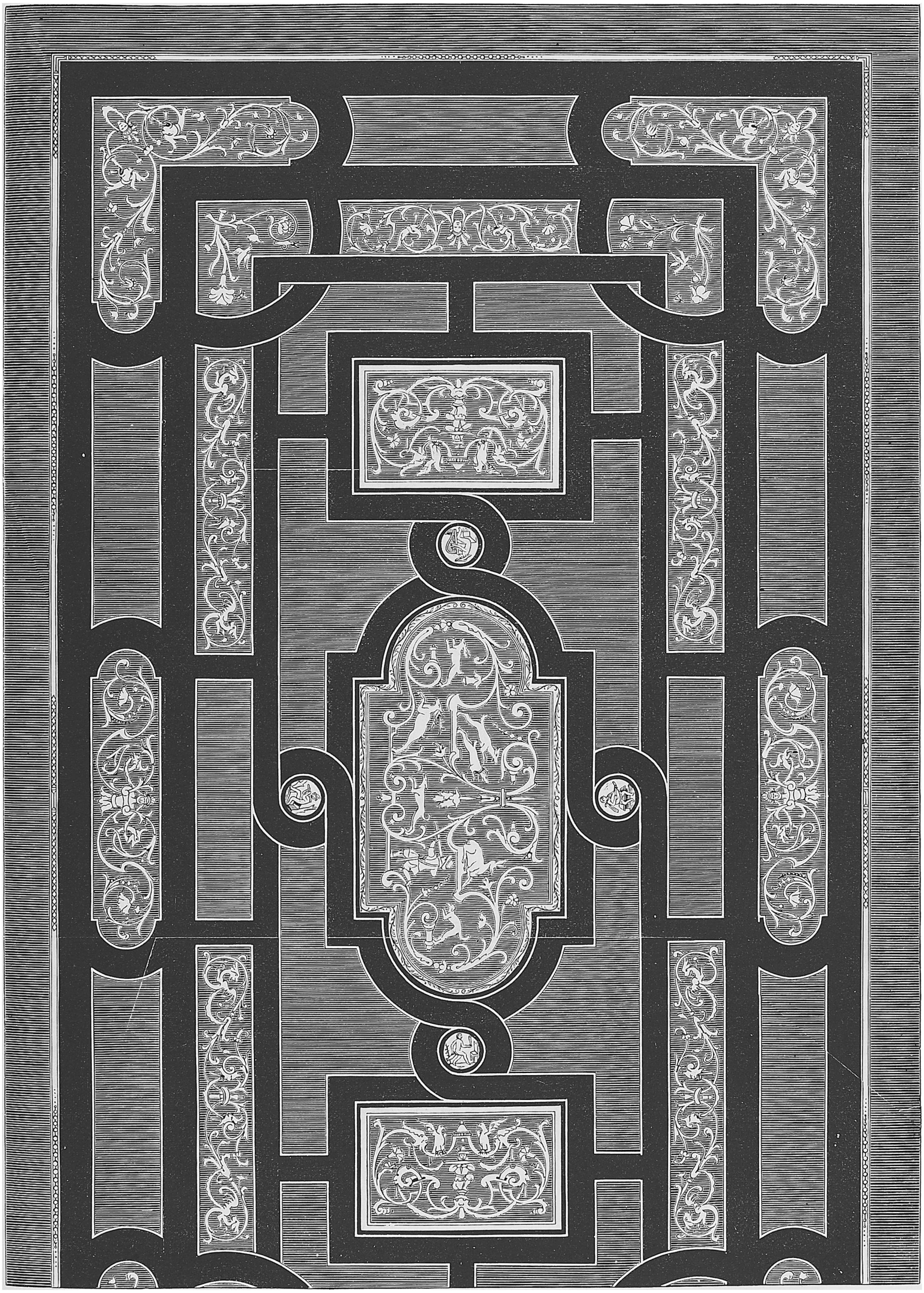
# SPECIMENS OF ORNAMENTATION.



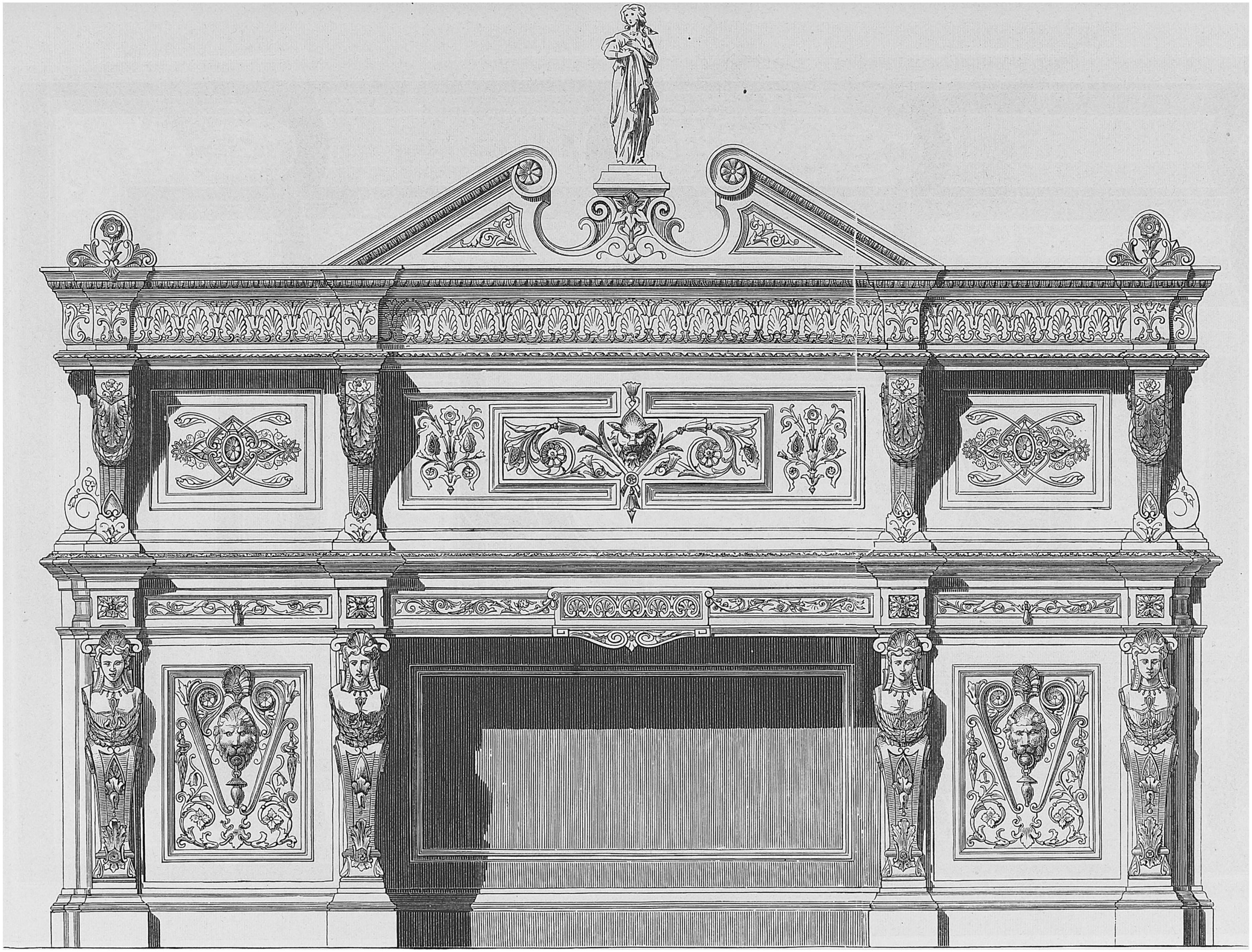
No. 1. Italian. Renaissance Ornament from Church *dei Eremitani* in Padua. Gold on blue Ground.



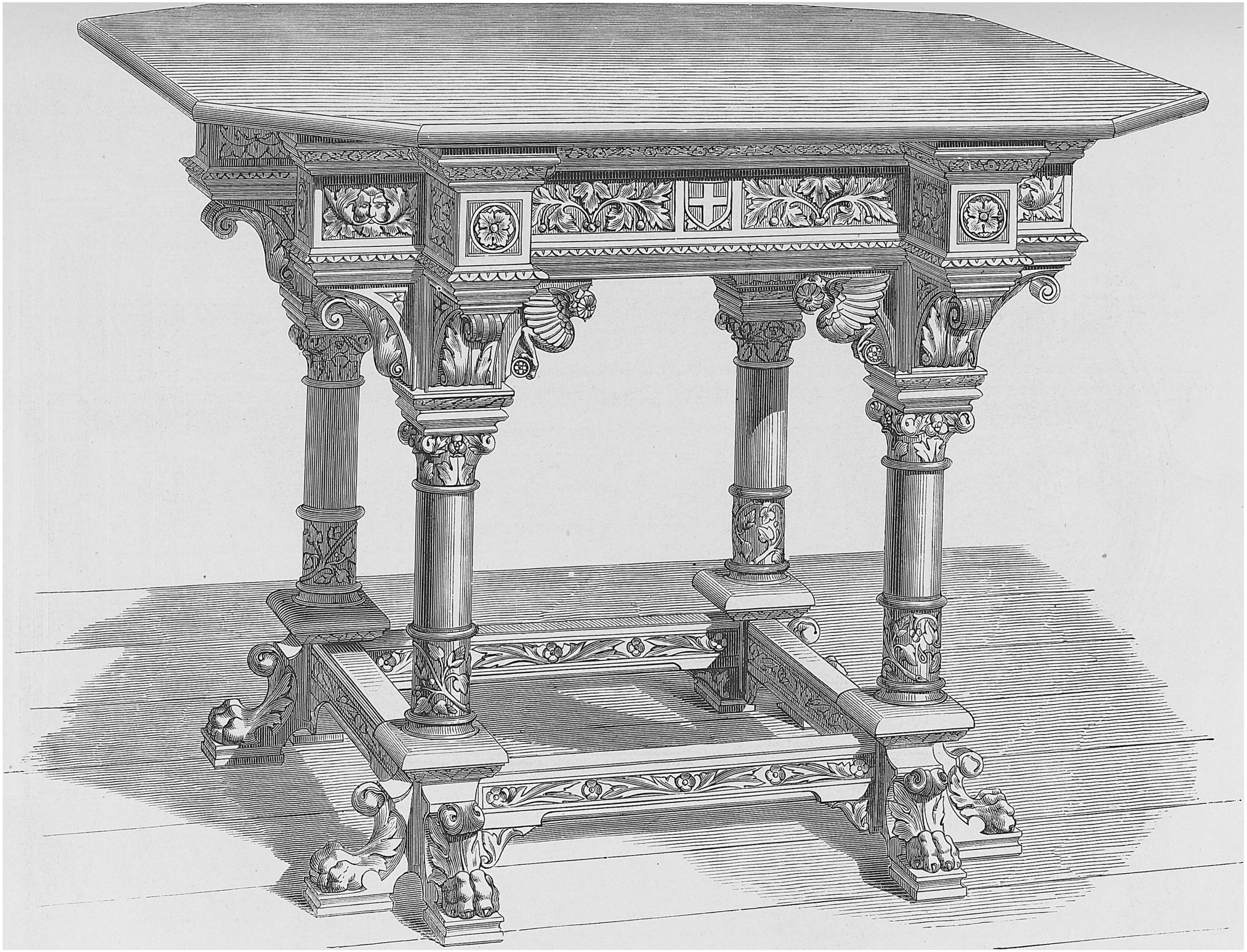
No. 2. German, fourteenth century. Portion of Parament Pattern from a collection of paramental gowns, formerly in possession of the Kalander Brothers in Stralsund, now in the Provincial Museum. Gold Ornament on rose-colored ground.



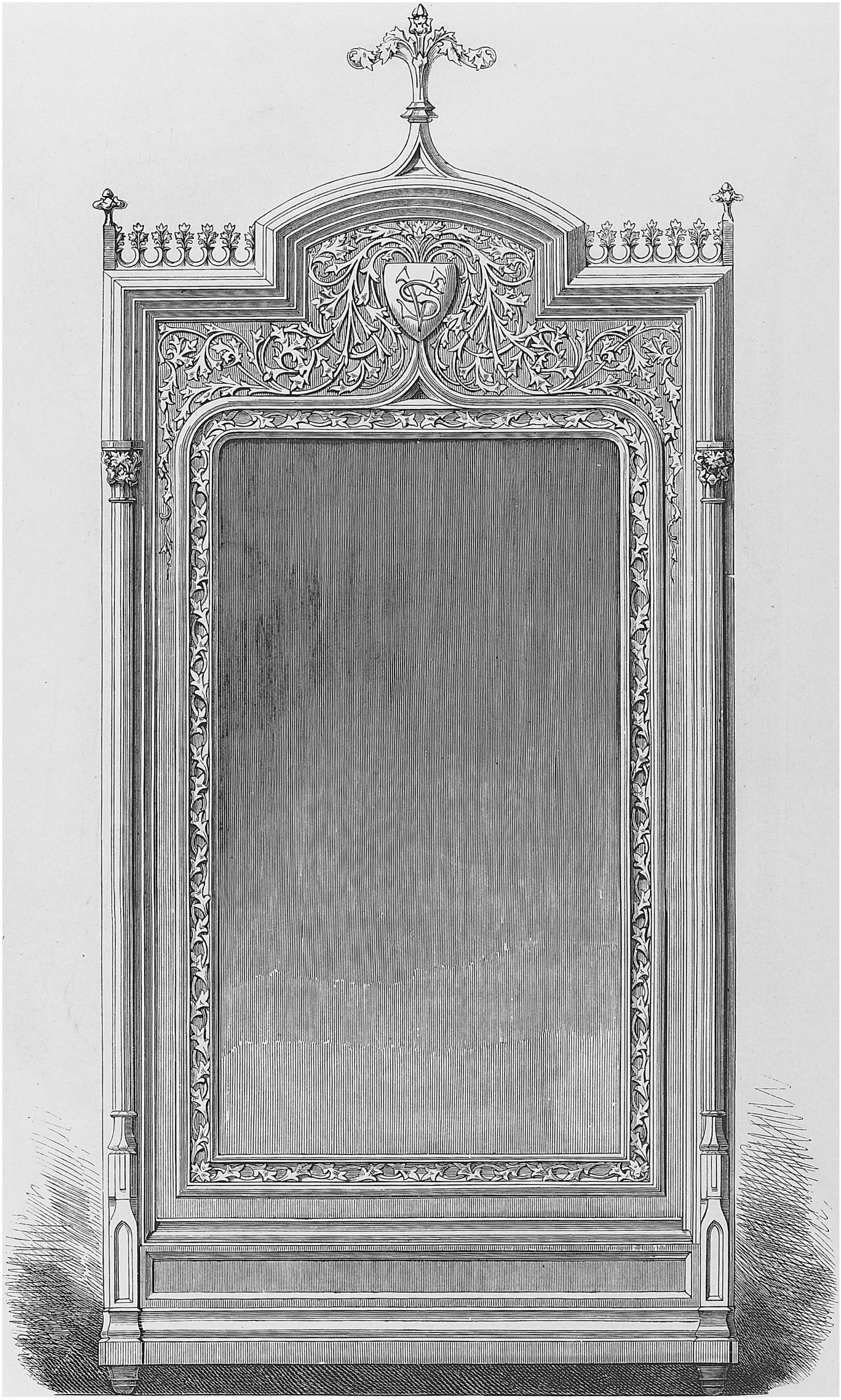
No. 3. Table Slab in Jacaranda and Ebony with engravad Ivory Inlay. Seventeenth century. From a drawing, 1/4 of real size, by Mr. Gottschaldt, Archt., Chemnitz.



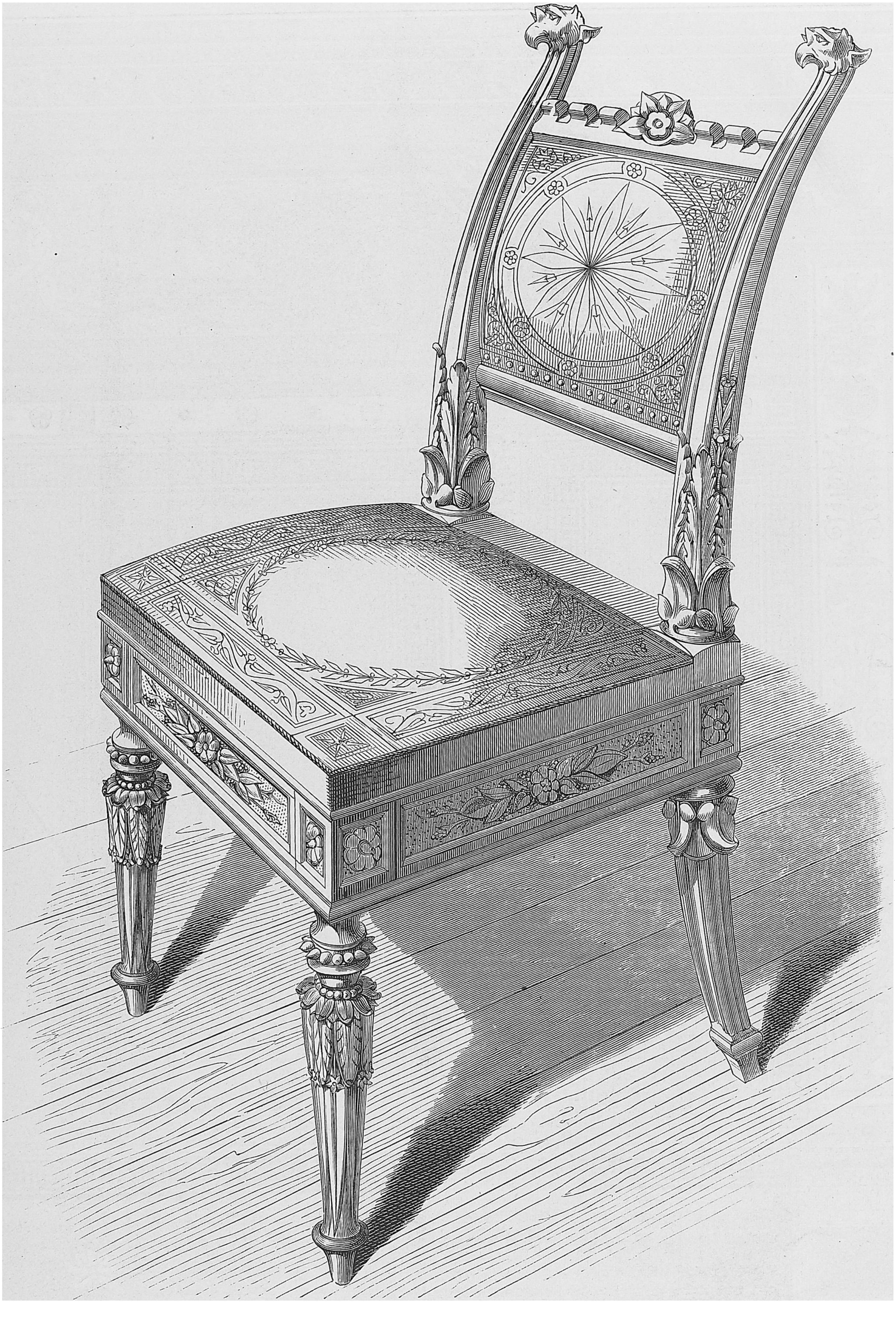
No. 4. Dining-room Side-board in ebonized Pear-wood richly carved, designed and manufactured by Messrs. Morant, Boyd and Blanford, 91 New Bond Street, London.



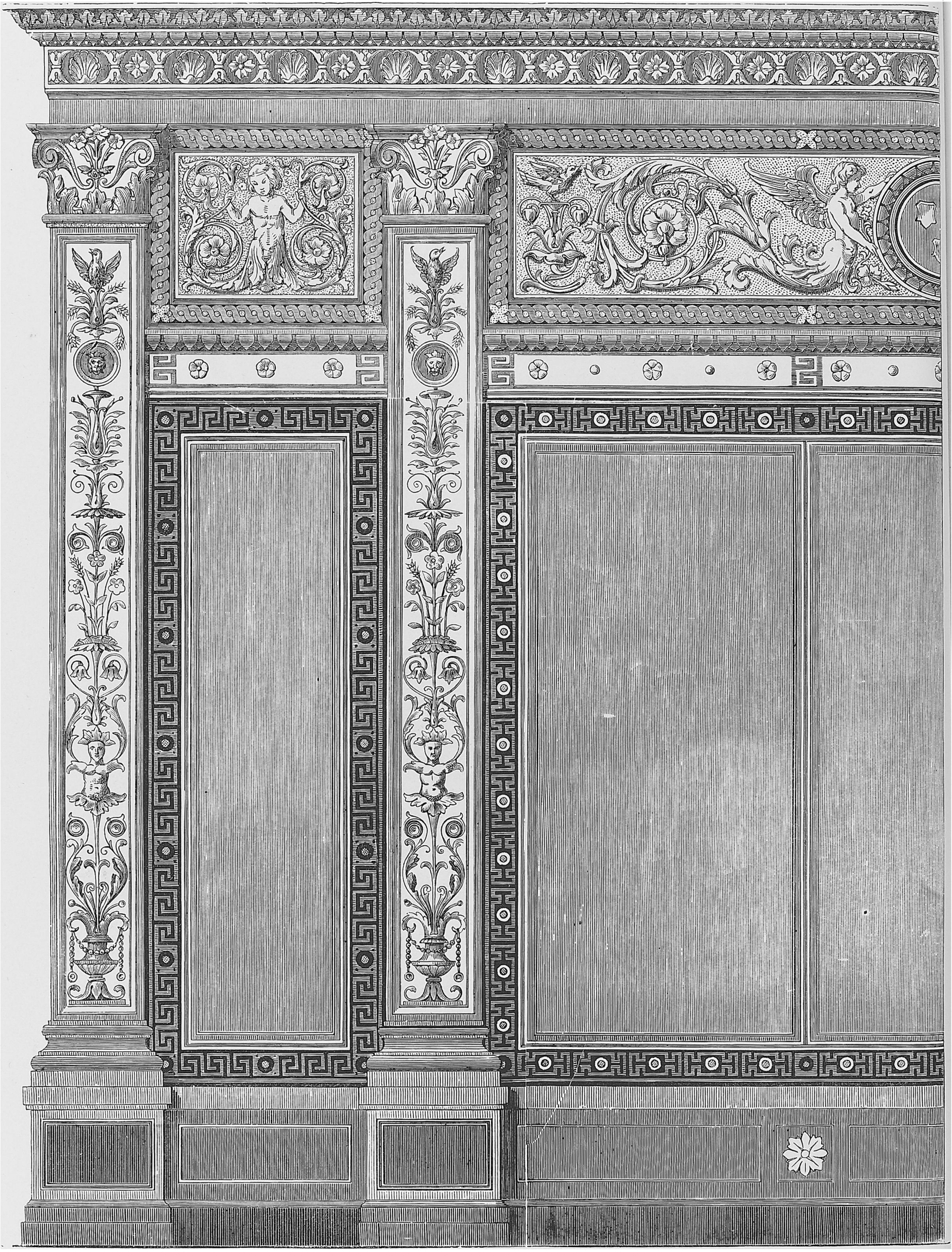
No. 5. Credence Table in Oak with dark blue Glass Slab, manufactured by Messrs. J. & L. Lobmeyr for the new Town Hall, in Vienna.
Details No. 1 of Supplement.
Salver, Tankard and Jug belonging to Table in our next.



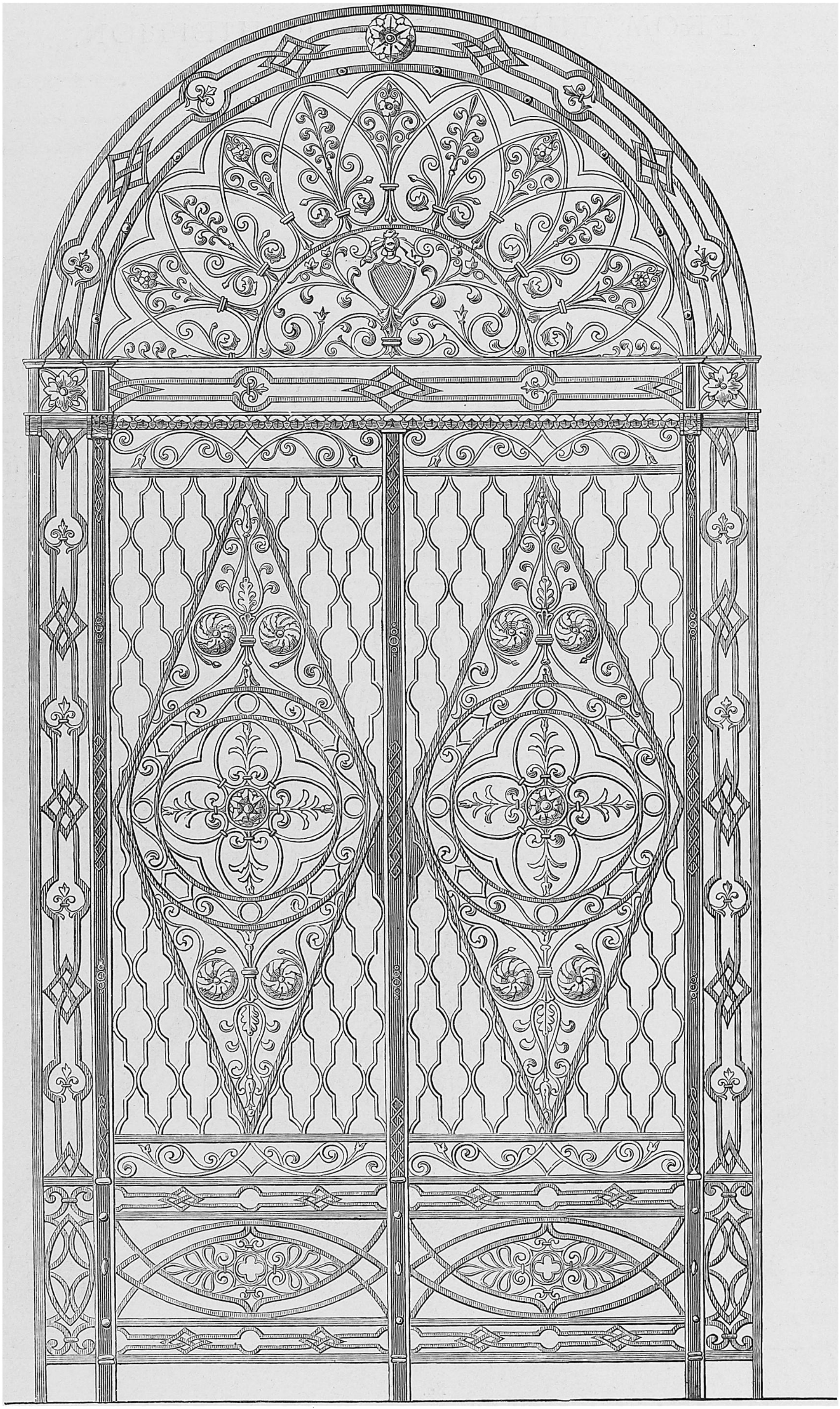
No. 6. Cabinet with Glass designed by M. Gaïda, Archt. in Paris.



No. 7. Stuffed Chair for Drawing-room. Black polished wood picked out in gold, designed by Prof. F. Ewerbeck in Aix-la-Chapelle.
Details No. 8 of Supplement.

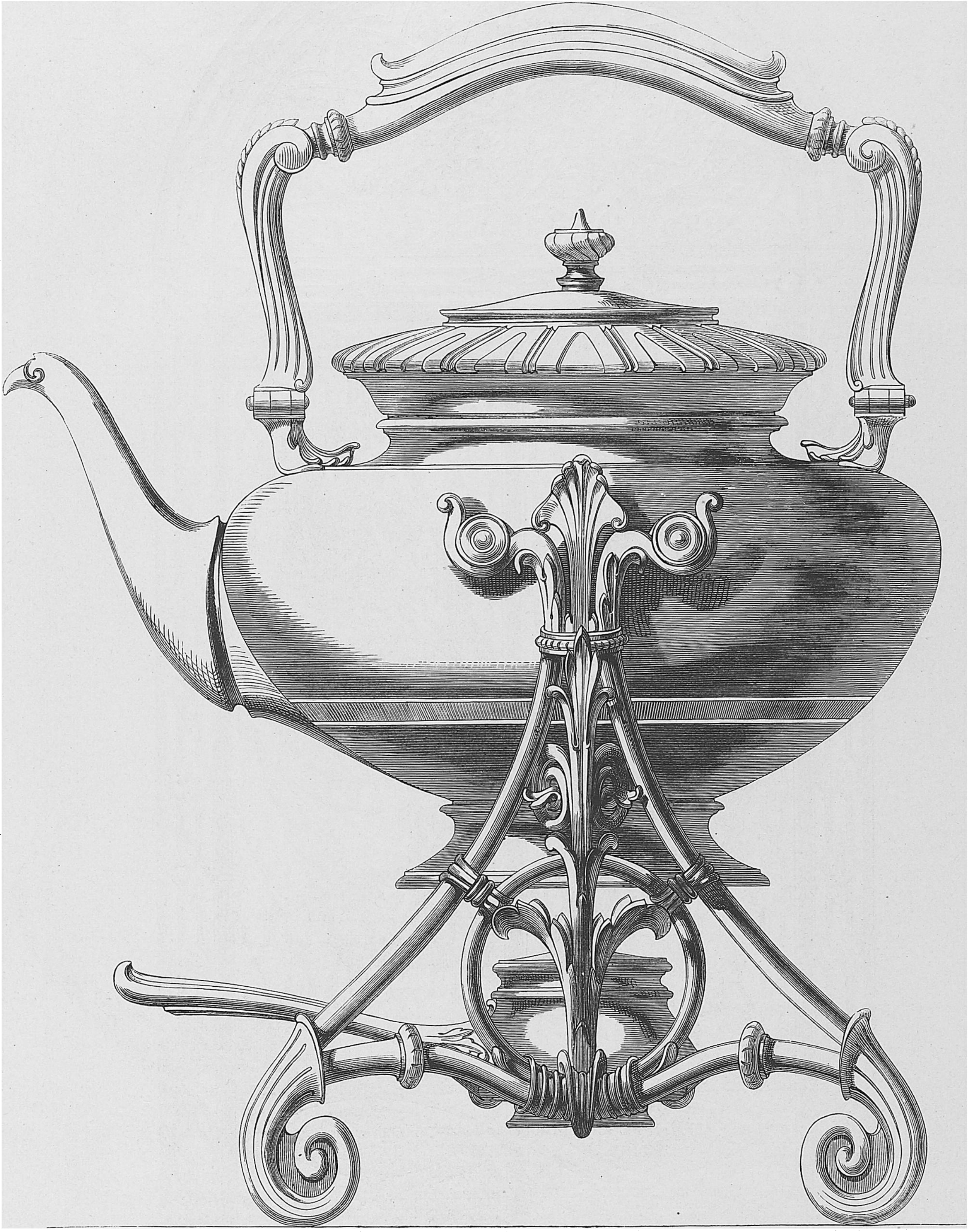


No. 8. Portion of Wall Decoration, designed by Mr. Jos. Schulz, Archt., Prague.



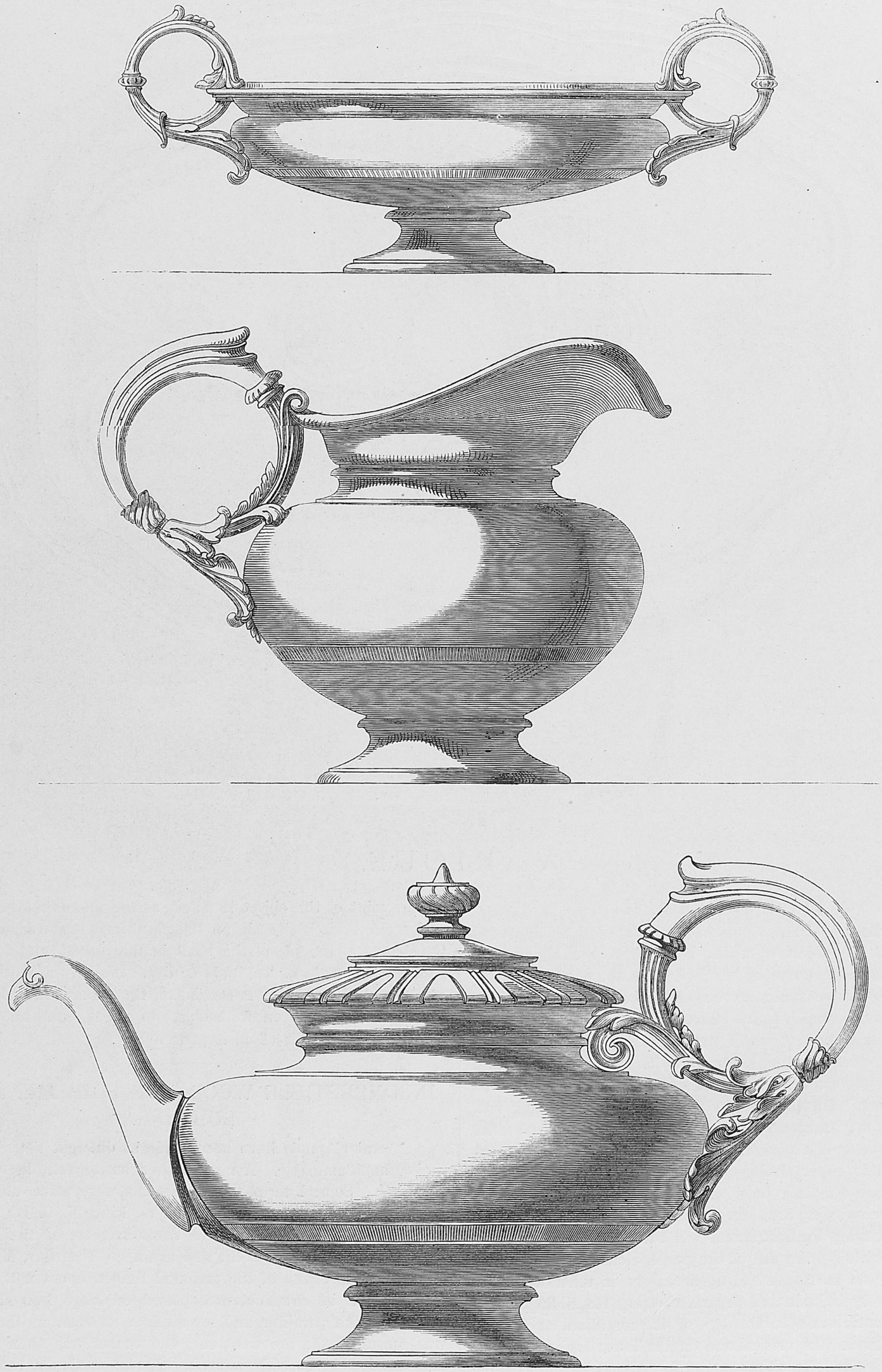
No. 9. Wrought Iron Gate, designed and manufactured by Mr. Giuseppe Michelucci in Pistoja.

# FROM THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

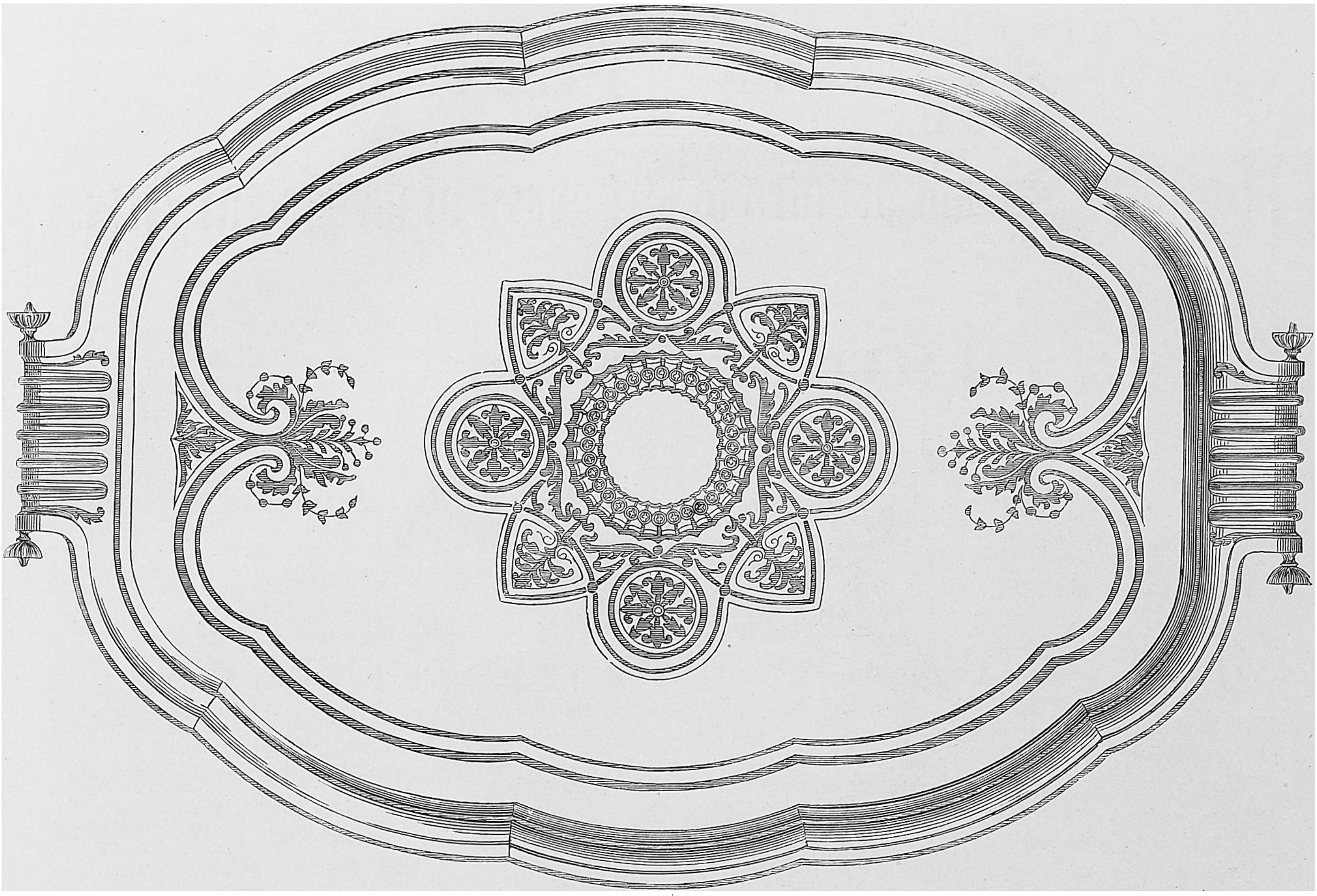


No. 10.

Nos. 10–14. Tea Service in Silver with Ivory Handles, from the design of Prof. Wolanek, manufactured by Mr. J. Matzenauer in Vien
Details Nos. 2—7 of Supplement.



No. 11—13.



No. 14.

# VARIOUS.

## A PERSPECTOGRAPH.

Mr. A. R. East, of Selma, Indiana, has patented an improved perspectograph, the object of which is to provide a simple and efficient mechanical apparatus by which to take the points or boundary-lines of all visible stationary objects accurately, and transfer them to paper on a sketch-board. According to *Iron,* this is done by two perpendicular bars, which extend from a bed-piece. On one bar are two sleeves, the lower of which carries a horizontal arm, the further extremity of which is slotted to receive the second perpendicular bar. On the horizontal arm slides a vertical rod, through which, at its upper end, passes another horizontal arm, which is attached to the upper sliding-piece on the bar first mentioned. Pivoted to either sliding-piece at will is a converging arm, which carries one eye-plate on a vertical staff. On all these portions, except the swinging arm, are marked scales. A single example of the mode of using the instrument will suffice to show its application. To operate by the use of the perpendicular scale and the horizontal scale on the upper sliding-piece, or, in other words, to take field notes by latitude and departure, using the sliding scales, slide the horizontal scale to the top of the meridian, and move the scale of latitude (the vertical rod on the lower horizontal arm) to the extreme right. An object in the foreground to the extreme left, and nearest to the observer, is selected and regarded through the eye-plate. The scale of latitude on the base is next moved till it comes in direct line with the eye and the said point. Then the horizontal scale at the top of the meridian is loosened and moved down till it also comes in direct line from the eye to the object, and the angle of incidence, or the latitude and departure of the point of the object is found at the intersection of the two scales. A horizontal scale on the plat-board is moved until it cuts the degree of latitude of the point in the object, and a dotter is fixed to the angle of longitude or departure. By a gentle pressure on the dotter the point is carried on the paper. In this way the operation is carried on from object to object, and from point to point, until the entire field is gone over.

## INCOMBUSTIBLE WOOD FOR SHIP AND HOUSE BUILDING.

Several attempts have been made at different times to render timber uninflammable. A new method has recently been tested at Plymouth. Some interesting experiments were made at the Dockyard, Devonport, before Admiral Sir W. King, K. C. B., and other officials, by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, on Thursday, February 26th, and again on Thursday, March 12th. In one, a large heap of the prepared timber, about 2 ft. high, and 7 ft. or 8 ft. in circumference, placed on large iron sheets, was saturated with paraffine and set on fire: as soon as the paraffine was consumed the fire went out; the timber was then examined, and found to be scarcely injured; whereas a similar heap of ordinary wood, treated in the same manner, was completely reduced to ashes.

We understand that the inventor is a clergyman, — the Rev. Dr. Jones, principal of Harewood College, Tavistock, — and that the process is inexpensive. *The Builder.*